

on here that the government would not depart from its peace policy toward the tribes, and that they might continue in their exulting and profitable business of opium and murder with impunity. They have active allies in Mexico and a ready market for their plunder, and they are not very likely to be dissuaded from taking "the bad road" by Quaker pats on the back and presents of war dolls. In Spring, when the grass begins to grow and the ponies to fatten, we shall, doubtless, see the effects of the arrangement with the Kickapoos. In the meantime, would it not be well for the administration, while so careful of the lovely savage, to consider the claims of the outraged people of Texas on the protection of the government?

Moral and Material Lessons of the Boston Fire.

The Boston conflagration has not lost its interest to the pupils of this city. Yesterday it was the theme of discourse in the Church of the Divine Paternity, in the Seventh Avenue Presbyterian church, and in the Church of the Disciples. Dr. Chapin maintained that no great public occurrence can be called accidental or inscrutable. It is one of a series that has come in its turn for six thousand or six million years, and it means that Providence is untiringly carrying out its great purposes. There is no chance incident anywhere. There must be intention, and in the intention of the Providence that produces our calamities lies the mystery of evil. All the calamities by flood and flame, by earthquake and tempest, that have come upon us in what appears to be in these years a cycle of catastrophe, teach us this trenchant lesson—that there is a Power above and beyond us against which we can do nothing; that we stand upon insecure ground, and that our treasures will fade and granite mansions will melt. These great calamities also teach us the necessity of human care and watchfulness, and there is no calamity that has not its human side and presents not these lessons of warning and of caution. But these catastrophes subserve a good purpose also. The individual man is advanced to a higher grandeur by each recurring calamity. The great brotherhood sympathy of mankind is awakened, too, by these misfortunes, and the Doctor held these ideas up for admiration. And though not a New Englander himself, he admired the sterling manhood of the Bostonians which this fire has called into being. Mr. Hepworth saw in the same calamity the great lesson of dependence upon another; and as no one can climb without dragging others up, so no one can fall without dragging others down. But there was great satisfaction in knowing that while the fire fiend burns up all our riches, energy, ambition, hope and faith are left, and these are the best riches that men can have. The sublime spectacle of men who were rich on Saturday night and poor Sunday morning beginning life anew on Monday, is due to the energy and faith inspired by our common school system, and he (Mr. Hepworth) would not permit any one to interfere with the religious instruction given from the desks of our public schools. Americans should lay their hands on their hearts and swear that the Bible shall not be taken from the public schools. There is no fear that children will get too much religion. Mr. Hepworth, in view of this calamity, would have his hearers set their affections on things above, and put their faith and trust in God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. Mr. Graham endeavored to solve the proposition, if the fire is a minister of God, what does it teach, and what service does it render to the cause of the great Author of the universe? It teaches three classes of lessons—namely, natural, providential and gracious or merciful. In the first it shows how much weaker science is than nature's laws. It also teaches the supreme folly of supposing any one rich and of supposing no one can lose his possessions. In the second class the absence of suffering is something to be thankful for. It was different with the Chicagoans last year. But in the Boston fire mercy is seen tempered with judgment. The fire humbles Boston, and in this direction it is instructive to New York. It also warns us that the very elements which in ordinary circumstances are our slaves may at times be our most destructive enemies. Mr. Graham regretted the defect in the secular press in giving glowing accounts of the great fire that yet did not seek to lift the heart from the creature to the Creator. New York and the world should profit by this fire, and if they fail to do so then it has failed in its great lesson.

By way of variety Mr. Frothingham had something to say yesterday about the relative moral qualities of poverty and riches. The extremes of one are no more to be dreaded than those of the other. The extreme poor have no virtue, he thinks, because they cannot afford it. Conscience is too expensive; they must struggle for life. And with the rich it is not much better. It is only in temperance that things are evenly balanced for the development of mankind. The man with little means and few wants is a rich man, and the millionaire who has to work is a poor man. Incidentally Mr. Frothingham referred to the Boston fire to illustrate the point that the rich are no more independent, after all, than the poor, which is virtually true. Rev. Mr. Astor, on the lessons of the election, would have us join hands in peaceful friendship, now no longer of course over the bloody chasm, that gap having been filled up with the debris of the defeated party. The cause of city missions was pleaded in Trinity Methodist Episcopal church by Bishops Foster and James and General Fisk, three of the ablest advocates it could possibly have. The ideal has uses as well as the real, as we may gather from Mr. Beecher's sermon. The ideal apple, for instance, must never become a pumpkin, and the ideal man must not lose his naturalness and actuality by any transformation. The highest and the purest ideal is that which Christ lifts up, and to that Mr. Beecher would have us direct our attention and our efforts. Mr. Talmage cautioned his people and business men generally against running this tremendous business for eternity without taking an account of stock or drawing out our affairs on a balance sheet. The failures in Wall street are not to be compared to the failures made in our spiritual affairs. He would have us guard against the burglars of the soul, and as wise business men not to take any spiritual risks.

Rev. Father Glackmeyer, who has been conducting a Jesuit mission in St. Stephen's

church, preached there yesterday on the development of the grain of mustard seed into a tree. Christ was that seed and the Church is the tree in which the fowls of the air may lodge. From the same sermon as a base, Father Starrs traced the progress of the Catholic Church, taking substantially the same ideas as the other reverend father. But Father Starrs looks forward to the time when the mustard seed of Catholicism in this country shall become the wide-spreading tree. Father Merrick diversified a similar line of thought by claiming that the Roman Catholic Church is the elect and only true Church. Father Lory, in Jersey City, preached on prayer.

Steam on the Canals—Is the Problem Solved?

Readers of the HERALD will not have forgotten its frequent exposition of the paramount importance to this State and city of more rapid transit of freight through our great waterway between the metropolis and the chain of northern lakes. By this route we have a direct and cheap communication, extending from the seaboard nearly to the centre of the Continent. In addition to the lakes and the rivers falling into them we have canals connecting with the Ohio and the Mississippi, so that the canals of New York and the Western States form a most important system by which a vast, fertile, prosperous and rapidly developing empire is enabled to discharge at the commercial centre of America its agricultural, mineral and other products for the crude and manufactured productions of other parts of the country or imported from all quarters of the globe. Before the railroad era these canals were the almost sole channel for the movement of freight between tidewater and the West. But the very much greater speed of railway transit has diverted a large share of the carrying business, while it has also made the slower movement by the canals odious and unpopular. It has been generally voted behind the age to consume fourteen days in the passage of a boatload of corn from Buffalo to this city, when a loaded car would come over the rails in one-seventh part of that time. Still the canals could bring freight for less money than the railways, and the figures show that, in spite of their slowness, they have continued to carry the greater portion of the heavy freights, and to yield the State a most satisfactory revenue. It did not need the generous offer of the Legislature—a prize of one hundred thousand dollars—to incite attempts to produce an adaptation of steam to the canals in such manner as to give increased speed without injury to the banks and locks. For years this problem has received careful study from forwarders and inventors, and many attempts have heretofore failed to answer the necessary conditions. But now we have a steam canal boat leaving Buffalo on her second voyage, laden with two hundred tons, over seven thousand bushels, of corn, propelling herself through the canal and down the river, and finally mooring in Coenties slip, in five days and seventeen hours from Lake Erie. Besides the saving in time her owners claim that she effects a decided reduction in the cost as compared with the expense of propulsion by two horses. Whether this steamer is the model of the canal boat of the future cannot yet be decided. Her construction may, perchance, be susceptible of improvement; but she has, apparently, answered the question of the possibility of increasing the speed and probably reducing the voyage by more than one-half. This is equivalent to multiplying the capacity of the canals, while, no doubt, it would far more than double their business. When the steam system shall be perfected, the horses and the slow boats being out of the way, there will be far less hindrance in passing and meeting on the levels, all boats going in the same direction keeping to one side of the canal, and no time need be lost waiting for tows. This practical multiplication of the capacity and use of the canal, and the shortening of the trips in so great a degree, will not fail to produce results most satisfactory to New York and to all the wide Western territory which here seeks a market. If the present steam cannal should prove inadequate to the task of revolutionizing canal freightage it is safe to predict that she is the forerunner of that desired consummation. Two weeks are not necessary for the trip from Lake Erie to New York, nor need it take one week. Yankee invention is competent to make the transit quick and cheap and yet without damage to the canal. Wealth awaits the genius who shall accomplish this, and when it comes New York and the whole country will be advantaged thereby.

OUR WESTERN DIAMOND FIELDS—EXCITEMENT AT SALT LAKE CITY.—On Saturday last quite an excitement was created at Salt Lake City on the report of some New York lapidaries or connoisseurs in precious stones upon some specimens brought to Salt Lake by H. F. Berry, twenty-six of which were pronounced genuine diamonds. Berry says he found them, not in Arizona or New Mexico, but in Western Colorado, and that he is ready to pilot any party to the locality. Upon these representations a number of capitalists at Salt Lake are organizing an expedition for the new Golconda. We have had now so many reports of these discoveries of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, &c., in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado that we can hardly resist the conclusion that these statements are founded upon facts. But as all the districts in which these precious stones are located are uninhabited except by Indians, and unexplored except by occasional prospecting miners, we shall probably have no reliable reports concerning them until we hear from Lieutenant Wheeler's scientific exploring expedition, the main body of which at last accounts was heading for those mysterious regions of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. From this expedition, and from our special commissioner accompanying it, diamonds or no diamonds, we anticipate reports of most important and valuable discoveries.

PRINCE BISMARCK, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be improving; King Amadeus, who has been a very sick man, is also reported as getting better. These frequently recurring attacks of Prince Bismarck, however, to a man of his age and broken constitution from exhausting labors, lead to the apprehension that his tenure of life is very uncertain. King Amadeus, on the other hand, young and strong, may survive to baffle the revolutionists of Spain for many years; but at the best "uncanny lies the head that wears a crown."

EXPENDITURE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—According to our Washington despatches the expenses of the War Department now are thirty millions of dollars a year. It is stated that the cost of this branch of the public service has been decreasing at the rate of about half a million a year, and that this reduction will go on till the expenditure will hardly exceed twenty millions annually. Thirty millions a year appears to be a large and unnecessary cost of this Department in time of peace, and we hope the government will bring it down as soon as possible. The vast facilities which our railroad system affords for transporting troops, munitions and supplies will enable the government to accomplish as much with a smaller army as it did some years ago with a larger one. The Department needs chiefly an ample supply of the best modern arms. With this and a well-drilled militia for local and extraordinary occasions the mere nucleus of a standing army is only necessary.

THE EX-EMPEROR EUGENE, at her late fête at Chislehurst on Friday last, was honored by the presence of many visitors from Paris, who came with their friendly compliments. But more significant than these friendly compliments were the bouquets received from a number of French regiments serving at Versailles. In these bouquets we have the explanation of the rigid exclusion by President Thiers of the Bonapartes from France, and of his vigilance over the French army. Paris sighs for the trade and the splendors, and the army for the glory of the Empire, and there is a tradition among the exiled Bonapartes that after the Republic comes the Empire. But *nous verrons*, says President Thiers.

LITTLE DELAWARE—THE BLACK BALANCE OF POWER.—The popular vote of Delaware on Presidential electors was, in 1868:—
For Seymour..... 10,980
For Grant..... 7,623
Seymour's majority..... 3,357
The highest vote of the State on Presidential electors in 1872 was:—
For Grant..... 11,115
For Greeley..... 10,205
For O'Connor..... 487
Grant's majority over Greeley on highest electoral vote, 910; over all, 423. Total popular vote in 1868, 18,603; total popular vote in 1872, 25,807. Increased vote of 1872, 7,204. This increase is mainly from the addition of the black vote to that of 1868, when the fifteenth amendment was not in force. The blacks, therefore, may claim the credit of revolutionizing "Little Delaware."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

General F. Hayden, of the United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Colonel Charles Swaine, of the British Army, has arrived at the Brevoort House.
Count Kreutz, of the Russian Legation, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.
State Senator N. T. Horrobin, of Vermont, is stopping at the Westminster Hotel.
Mr. George Anderson, M.P. from Glasgow, Scotland, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.
A London paper states that during the last month or two the number of the English aristocracy who have left England for America is unprecedented.
The remains of Heinrich Heine, the German poet, have been exhumed from the Cemetery of Montmartre, Paris, and transferred to Germany to the vault of the Heine family.
The *Journal de Genève*, we learn by telegram, publishes a letter addressed to the Council of State, with the concurrence of the Pope, by Mgr. Marilley, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, resigning his episcopal functions of this last-named place.
The majority campaign in this city, it is authoritatively stated, cost as follows:—For Lawrence, \$9,000; for Havemeyer, \$40,000; for O'Brien, \$75,000. The truth of the old adage, that "Money makes the mayor go," is not always realized.
A Western paper states that a Terre Haute boy of tender years and heart has drowned seventeen kittens, left plans to the tails of nine dogs, brushed his father's new silk hat against the grain and blown up a pet canary with a firecracker in the last month, and still his fond mother intends him for the police.
The Baltimore *American* suggests that the murderess, Laura Fair, should be made to share her wealth with Mrs. Crittenden, the widow of the man she murdered. Mrs. Crittenden is poor, but not likely to take any steps in that direction, although an action for damages by law is proposed by her friends.
Miss Annie Sedgwick, daughter of Charles B. Sedgwick, was in Portland and Chicago at the time of the great fires in those cities, and, singularly enough, she was in Boston on Sunday, and witnessed the awful conflagration. City corporations had better double their fire brigade whenever Miss Sedgwick pays them a visit.
Charles Laisus, well known to Auburnians at Hamilton College in 1847-8 as a Chinese boy of eighteen and a student preparing for missionary service, is reported by the *Ctica Herald* as now residing at Clinton. He now ranks as a second mandarin, and, with his wife, a Chinese lady, and three sons and three daughters, will settle in Springfield, Mass.

Captain Whinery, who was for several years Commodore of the Guion Company's steamship line, has just retired from its service. His latest voyage was made in command of the steamship Wyoming. Her passengers on that trip, among whom was Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, on arriving in the Mersey adopted resolutions eulogizing Captain Whinery and expressing the kindest desires for his future well-being.
The remains of Lady Becher (Miss O'Neill, the great tragic actress), were interred on the 1st inst. in the family vault, in Castlemartyr churchyard, Ireland. The funeral cortege was more than a mile in length. The chief mourners were Sir Henry Wyndham Becher, Bart., Mr. John Wrixon Becher and Mr. William Wrixon Becher, the three sons of the deceased. The tenantry of Sir H. W. Becher, to the number of 200, walked four abreast. The windows of the Ballyhass National School, in which the deceased lady took a deep interest, were draped in black, and a black streamer was suspended from the roof.
The proneness of hotel clerks to dub the temporary residents in their hotels with imaginary titles, to the end that the houses may be advertised cheaply yet effectively as places of resort by most distinguished people, is lamentable. The natural vanity of men usually prevails upon the promoted ones not to publicly disown the titles so conferred. That this hotel-counter order of knighthood, generalship or lordship is not always appreciated, is evident from the earnest desire of Mr. Anthony Barclay, a gentleman who was formerly British Consul in this city, to be relieved of a baronetcy conferred on him by the State, but all will soon report themselves to the proper authorities.

THE CASE COUNTY MURDERS.

Indictment by the Grand Jury of Cass County, Missouri, of Forty-four Citizens.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17, 1872.
The Times yesterday contained a full account of the indicting by the Grand Jury of forty-four citizens of Cass County, Missouri, for being implicated in the Gunn City tragedy last April. In this affair a Judge of Cass County, County Attorney Hines, and a man named Dutre were taken from a train of cars by a mob and shot for alleged connection with the fraudulent issue of Cass county bonds. They pleaded not guilty, and were released on bail to appear for trial on the fourth Monday in February next. Of the other eight men three were sick and the remainder in the State, but all will soon report themselves to the proper authorities.

THEFT OF SILVER WARE.

Burglars Make Off with Property to the Value of \$8,000.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17, 1872.
Between dark and twelve o'clock on Saturday night thieves effected an entrance into the establishment of Wilson & Sons, silver and plated ware manufacturers, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. The side door was forced with a jimmy, and an old-fashioned iron safe of the size of an iron box was broken open and solid silver ware to the amount of \$8,000 taken. The booty was removed in a wagon which was seen standing in front of the store at eleven o'clock. Nothing but solid silver was taken. This is the second time that this place has been robbed, and on the first occasion an attempt was made to prove that it was the same manner. There is no clue to the thieves.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Parties in Councils and Reports of Progress and Prospects.

Monarchism Abandoned as a Rallying Cry—Itinerant Radicals Condemned—Prayer for the Assembly.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 1872.
The members of the several great leading Parliamentary parties into which the National Assembly is divided held meetings in the city last night, in order to sum up the events of the past week and decide upon their future policy.

The monarchists confess that they have been defeated, and will secure an honorable retreat by giving their support to the conservative republicans.
All the conservative element has united in favor of a motion which will be introduced this week by Deputy Champanier, condemning M. Gambetta's speech at Tours.

Public Prayers for Blessings on the Parliament.
PARIS, Nov. 17, 1872.
In all the cathedrals of France to-day special prayers were offered for the National Assembly and the blessing of God invoked on its proceedings.

Government officials attended the services escorted by details of troops as guards of honor.
The congregations at all the churches in this city were very large.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.
The barometer has risen over all the Atlantic States, with generally fair weather and northwesterly to southwesterly winds and northwesterly winds and cloudy weather on the Gulf. On the Lower Lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley cloudy weather and westerly winds prevail. In the North-west and thence over the Upper Lakes and southward to Illinois and Missouri, westerly to northerly winds and partly cloudy and very cold weather.

Probabilities.
In the Northwest and thence to Michigan and to the Ohio Valley very low temperatures, northwesterly winds and clear weather; in the Gulf States northerly winds and cloudy weather and rain on the Western Gulf; in the South Atlantic States northerly winds, high barometers and partly cloudy weather; on the Lower Lakes, and thence by the afternoon over the Middle States, slowly falling barometer, southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather; in New England northwesterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with diminishing pressure.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—
1871-1872.
3 A. M. 39 20 3:30 P. M. 54 39
6 A. M. 43 24 6 P. M. 48 35
9 A. M. 47 20 9 P. M. 45 32
12 M. 49 20 12 P. M. 43 21
Average temperature yesterday..... 31
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 49

A SNOW STORM.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1872.
The first snow of the season fell to the depth of over an inch last night. The weather to-day is intensely cold for the season.

THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The concert last night at the Grand Opera House was a popular success, Rubinstein and Wieniawski filling the immense theatre in every part. The great Russian pianist played with his accustomed brilliancy, but the honors of the evening were fairly carried off by the Polish violinist, who gave the "Carnival of Venice" for an encore. Classical music has its votaries, but the popular heart beats more readily at hearing the popular pieces. It was consequently a great treat to many persons to hear a familiar air by so great an artist. The genuine merit of these performers, however, apart from the brilliancy of their programme and the execution, was in bringing together nearly three thousand people, a majority of whom would not have heard the music of either of the great artists. The opportunity afforded them by low prices and a Sunday performance.
The Italian Opera Company at Wallack's last night was well attended. The programme was a strictly classical one, Jamet, Ronconi and Senora Sanz being the chief attractions.

MURDER OF A CONSTABLE.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17, 1872.
Thomas McNamara, a constable of Lackawanna township, was found dead on the public highway near the hotel at Tyroneville, on the outskirts of this city, yesterday morning. There is no doubt as to his having been murdered, as his head and face are smashed fearfully, and his hands cut in several places. He evidently received the cuts in trying to ward off the knife of the murderer. The affair is involved in mystery. Mr. McNamara was a native of Ireland, and was the least suspicious as to who committed the crime.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Game of Dominoes Resulting in an Attempt of Murder.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17, 1872.
About eight o'clock to-night, while a large number of gentlemen were congregated in the vestibule of the Southern Hotel, Captain Ed. Dix, a well-known steamboat man, walked up to Robert W. Estlin, of New Orleans, who was conversing with a friend, and deliberately shot him in the left jaw. Estlin fell, and while down he was again shot by Dix in the left side. After the shooting Dix gave his pistol to one of the clerks of the hotel, and was taken by his friends to the office of the Chief of Police, who ordered him to be locked up for four counts. Estlin was taken to his room, where his wounds were examined by a surgeon and found to be very slight. The cause of the shooting cannot be ascertained, both parties being very reticent; but it appears that the gentlemen had quarrelled a few days before over a game of dominoes, and it is thought the affair to-night grew out of that.

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THE BRIDGE TOWER.

Facts and Fancies About the East River Bridge.

A Glimpse from the Top of the Tower.

How the Future New Yorker Will "Take the Air"—Something About the Stones, the Wires and the Workmen—The Peepers's Paradise.

"Don't stand there, sir. It's blowing hard now, and a heavy gust would blow you off, sure!" That word "off," without signifying anything very dangerous as to destination, meant nothing less than a stagger, a whirl, a gasp and a plunge to death down through the air from a rough, iron laborer on the summit of the East River Bridge tower on the Brooklyn side, and was addressed to a Herald reporter, who, in the opinion of the workman, had too much confidence in himself, a rare (?) thing, by the way, among reporters in these modest days, when men are never "interviewed," nor anything.
The wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and it was not only difficult to stand in an exposed position on the tower, but it was a difficult matter to breathe when facing it, and next to impossible to speak. The workmen all wore caps or soft felt hats drawn down over their ears, with one or two coats buttoned to the neck, and in many instances a couple of pairs of pants. Everything on the tower was armored against the wind, and there was evident care that nothing should be carried away by the dying breeze. A workman's jacket lying on the coping was kept in place by a heavy beam of timber, and a bucket, having no water in it, was filled with odds and ends of iron for fear it might be whisked away. And so at this great elevation the work of building the tower goes on with considerable confusion of sounds but little of tongues, for nobody cares to talk where it is so difficult to speak and so doubtful whether it will be heard.

There is a "clink! clink! clink!" of the drills in the adamantine granite, a "whizz" of steam, a creaking of the great derricks, and a rumble of the truck wheels, and at the rate of about a foot a day the pile of masonry craves up into the air, and overtops everything within it. An iron pulley wheel, revolving under the tension of a wire rope, and in ten seconds a square mass—seven tons—of rock, gray, speckled and glittering, rides to the top and is rested on a truck which is rolled under it. Another minute and enginery's giant claws have clutched it, and a great iron arm swings it into place with the apparent ease that marks the wave of a lady's fan. Here are stone cutters and masons, drillers and laborers at work, but there appears to be little physical labor now, for machinery and steam have taken the place of man and muscle.

This tower is now so far advanced toward completion that it affords a very fair idea of what the finished structure will be, and from its summit a good idea may be obtained of the view of the city from the tower.
The view of the bridge is stretched like a high, high arch, and crowds of people will sit across it to admire the scenery of the river, the bay and the city of cities. From its present level one can see a splendid panorama of the city and the water, and the view is so good that it is a matter of interest to know what a bird's-eye view of New York will be, and singularly enough, this tower lies to present it as a whole. Only a portion of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey will be seen, and the range of vision is limited. This is owing to the elevated nature of the position, and the view of the city is in fact a partial view. But look to the west, southwest and south, in any event the most varied and attractive points of the city are visible. The view is so good that it is a matter of interest to know what a bird's-eye view of New York will be, and singularly enough, this tower lies to present it as a whole. 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